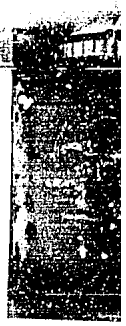
CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT
CD NO.

50X1-HUM



COUNTRY USSR

SUBJECT Economic; Technological - Electrical industry

DATE OF INFORMATION 1952

HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers

DATE DIST. 23 Aug 1952

WHERE PUBLISHED USSR

NO. OF PAGES 3

DATE PUBLISHED 6 May - 16 May 1952

LANGUAGE Russian

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT FOR GES AND CANAL PROJECTS; MECHANIZATION OF CABLE PRODUCTION

POWER SWITCHES AND CURRENT TRANSFORMERS -- Leningradskaya Pravda, 11 May 52

The Leningrad Elektroapparat Plant has shipped a large consignment of power switches, disconnecting switches, and current transformers to the Stalingrad and Kuybyshev GES projects.

Since the beginning of 1952, about 1,000 high-voltage devices have been shipped to the Volga GES projects. Hundreds of these, were built from saved metal.

Moscow, Pravda, 16 May 52

The Leningrad Elektroapparat Plant has shipped heavy-duty disconnecting switches, current transformers, and oil switches to the Volga-Don Canal project ahead of schedule. The plant has filled half the second quarter 1952 orders for the Kuybyshev and Stalingrad GES and the Main Turkmen Canal projects.

Leningradskaya Pravda, 16 May 52

The Leningrad Elektroapparat Plant has built the 1,000th 4,000-ampere generator switch, which is designed for use in steam heat and electric power stations.

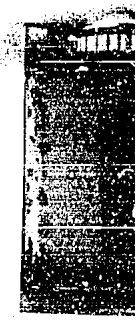
ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES FOR GES PROJECTS -- Yerevan, Kommunist, 8 May 52

In 1951, the Yerevan Electric Light Fixtures Plant shipped several carloads of electric light fixtures to GES projects ahead of schedule.

On 30 April 1952 the plant received an order to build 970 sets of fixtures for the Stalingrad GES project.

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

STATE	NAVY	NSRB	DISTRIBUTION
ARMY	AIR	FBI	



On 5 May 1952, considerably ahead of schedule, the plant shipped 27 large ornamental chandeliers, 400 wall brackets, 500 lamp shades, and other fixtures to the Stalingrad GES project.

AUTOMATIC CONTROL PANELS FOR VOLGA-DON CANAL LOCKS -- Moscow, Pravda, 16 May 52

The Leningrad Elektropul't Plant has completed an order of panels for the automatic control of locks and pumping stations of the Volga-Don Canal ahead of schedule.

POWER EQUIPMENT SENT TO VOLGA-DON CANAL PROJECT -- Riga, Sovetskaya Latviya, 14 May 52

The Khar'kov Electrical Machinery Plant imeni Stalin has shipped a large consignment of power distribution control boards to the Volga-Don Canal project. The order was completed 20 days ahead of schedule.

CABLE PLANT IMPROVES METHODS -- Leningradskaya Pravda, 6 May 52

The Leningrad Sevkabel' Plant has undergone many changes during the last 3 years. Its shops and laboratories have acquired more technical equipment, the range of types of manufactured products has increased considerably, the plant has advanced far beyond its prewar level of production, and new cadres of highly skilled specialists have come to work at the plant.

The plant can fulfill the growing demand for cable by fostering the uninterrupted growth of labor productivity, by lowering production costs, and by shortening the production cycle.

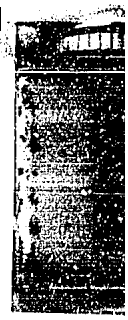
The plant has produced a great quantity of winding, braided, and other types of wire, but its equipment has not been productive enough to meet the growing demands for wire. Instead of increasing the number of machines, the amount of working space, and the number of skilled workers, the plant took steps to build new, highly productive equipment.

Dozens of engineers and workers from the Leningrad Sevkabel' Plant, the Leningrad Elektrosila Plant imeni S. M. Kirov, and other enterprises designed and built a wire-making aggregate.

The installation of the aggregate at the Sevkabel' Plant and the transfer of wire production to the constant-flow method were carried out at the same time. Hundreds of different experiments were made, and as a result the production cycle was reduced to eight operations. Labor productivity increased six times, and the consumption of expensive raw materials was decreased considerably.

One of the determining factors in shortening the production cycle was the systematic effort to mechanize labor-consuming processes. The rollers used in the rubber cable shop were not very productive. Stakhanovites and plant workers built a new aggregate -- a rubber mixer with partially mechanized feeding and loading of the rubber and filler. This aggregate increased labor productivity in the shop three times.

Methods of transporting parts within the plant have improved. Formerly drums of finished cable were rolled by hand from the shops to the warehouse. Now electric cars equipped with special rigging pick up the drums and move them to the designated place. Fork lifts are used in the shops, warehouse, and rolling mill.



In the past 3 years, more than 3,000 proposals for the improvement of production methods were advanced. Most of these suggestions have been put into practice, and their adoption has saved 15 million rubles.

There is an affiliate of the Scientific Research Institute of the Cable Industry at the Sevkabel' plant which works on important production problems. In 1951, the plant, in cooperation with this institute, developed an experimental superhigh-voltage cable for the Volga GES projects.

The plant has developed an improved method of covering cable with high-frequency plastic insulation, providing for simultaneous processing of the wire by vacuum and electrical heating. The technical indexes of the cable were improved considerably.

Plant innovators have developed a method of increasing the tensile strength of insulating paper with the result that paper insulation with a thickness of two-hundredths of a millimeter instead of eight-hundredths of a millimeter can be used on cable.

An improved method of vulcanizing heavy cable with rubber insulation has reduced the length of the production cycle several times.

Owing to the shortening of production processes and the mechanization of labor-consuming processes, the plant has been able to speed up capital turnover, to lower production costs two times, and to meet production plans ahead of schedule in 1951.

In 1951, the plant, in cooperation with a number of institutes and planning organizations, organized the output of 20 new types of products, and improved the plant's technology. Substitutes for lead are used in making power and communications cable. For the first time, the plant is making complex cable for USSR construction projects, high-frequency cable, and cable for dredges and for walking excavators. The plant has also developed a process of making flexible varnished installation wire, a process of drawing wire 0.02-0.03 millimeters in diameter and coating it with a thin enamel. The plant has begun using caprone as a substitute for natural silk.

Nevertheless, there is much room for improvement in the plant. The rubber mixer should be completely mechanized, the production cycle of the /wire-making/ aggregate must be shortened, and a furnace for annealing shaped copper must be put in operation.

The plant plans to fulfill its 1952 plan by 25 December, to reduce production costs considerably, and to earn the title of Enterprise of Collective Stakhanovite Labor.

- E N D -